L 1557-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/WW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5022267 UR/0363/65/001/007/1152/1154
546.831+546.882

AUTHOR: Trunov, V. K.; Vladimirova, Z. A.; Kovba, L. M.; Komissarova, L. N.

TITLE: Binary oxides in the ZrO sub 2-Nb sub 2 O sub 5 system

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 7, 1965, 1152-1154

TOPIC TAGS: zirconium compound, niobium compound

ABSTRACT: The formation of compounds in the ZrO_2-Nb_2O_5 system was studied by x-ray phase analysis. Two methods were used to prepare the compounds: coprecipitation of hydroxides followed by annealing at 1000 and 1300C, and annealing of stoichiometric mixtures of oxides. Formation of the phase of variable composition $Zr_{1-n}Nb_nO_{2+n/2}$ was observed and its unit cell constants were determined for various compositions. Three new phases were identified in the region rich in niobium pentoxide: $ZrO_2 \cdot 5NB_2O_5$, $ZrO_2 \cdot 7Nb_2O_5$, and $ZrO_2 \cdot nNb_2O_5$ ($5 < n \leq 7-8$). Interplanar distances of these compounds are tabulated. It is shown that the phase $ZrO_2 \cdot nNb_2O_5$ is formed only when coprecipitated niobium and zirconium hydroxide are annealed. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5022267

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Chemistry Department, Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 27Feb65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, SS

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

BRUKHOV, V.K.; VLADIMIROVA, Z.A.; KAVUN, L.M.; KOMISSAROVA, L.N.

Binary oxides in the system ZnO_2 – Nb_2O_5. Zav. lab. 31 no.7:811-812 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Khimicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta imeni M.V.Lomonosova.

KOMISSAROVA, L.N.; SIMANOV, Yu.P.; VLADIMIROVA, Z.A.

Some properties of crystalline varieties of ZrO_2. Zhur. neorg.khim. 5 no.7:1413-1417 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Kafedra neorganicheskoy khimii.
(Zirconium oxide)

5.2200

69510

S/020/60/131/04/039/073
B011/B017

AUTHORS: Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Academician, Komissarova, L. N., Vladimirova, Z. A., Simanov, Yu. P., Tyutyuyeva, N. N.

TITLE: Niobate and Tantalate of Zirconium

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol 131, Nr 4, pp 857-860 (USSR)

TEXT: The authors describe the conditions of formation of zirconium tantalate and -niobate. Mixtures of zirconium- and niobium hydroxide (ZrO_2:Nb_2O_5 = 2:1, 1:1 and 1:2) served for their production. Besides these mixtures, also the individual hydroxides were sintered and/or roasted in silite furnaces at 1300°. Figure 1 shows the X-ray photographs which were taken on an iron anode with a camera of type RKD-57. They were measured by means of a comparator. The results are in good agreement with data from publications. The lines characteristic of ZrO_2 and Nb_2O_5 do not appear on the X-ray photograph with an oxide ratio of 2:1. Hence, a new phase was formed (Fig 1). No lines with a different oxide ratio than that mentioned were observed. Zirconium tantalate was produced by a similar method from the corresponding hydroxides (ZrO_2:Ta_2O_5 = 2:1) by sintering. The X-ray photograph showed no lines of ZrO_2, only some lines which might be ascribed to

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Niobate and Tantalate of Zirconium

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free Ta_2O_5. The authors regard this as a casualty. The sintering product represents a new phase. The reaction of ZrO_2 with Nb_2O_5 takes place more easily, already at 1000° within 6 hours, whereas 40 hours are necessary for the formation of tantalate at 1300°. Since the oxides used are hardly volatile at these temperatures, the authors conclude that they obtained compounds $2ZrO_2 \cdot R_2O_5$, $(ZrO)_2R_2O_7$, respectively. The analysis shows a content of ZrO_2 which is in good agreement with that obtained by computations. Zirconium niobate and -tantalate are white, finely crystalline substances. A great number of lines (about 60) on the X-ray photographs indicate a low symmetry of the crystal lattice. The authors determined their physicochemical constants. Both compounds melt without decomposition and are not subject to any phase transformations between 20 and 1400°. Figure 2 shows the thermograms of heating. Furthermore, the authors investigated the rate of reaction of zirconyl niobate and -tantalate with CCl_4 vapor. For the purpose of comparison, they chlorinated the oxide mixtures 2:1 mentioned at the beginning at 500-650° during 30 minutes (Table 1). These zirconyl salts can be chlorinated 3-4 times more slowly than the corresponding oxide mixtures. At 500°, zirconyl tantalate cannot be chlorinated at all. Table 2 shows that both zirconyl salts

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Niobate and Tantalate of Zirconium

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are highly resistant to HCl (36%), H_2F_2 (25%), H_2SO_4 (94%), and NaOH (40%). They were best dissolved in H_2F_2 where tantalate is more resistant. It is practically insoluble in hot-concentrated HCl- and H_2SO_4 solutions, in H_2SO_4 and ammonium sulfate mixtures. Also together with sodium pyrosulfate, K_2CO_3, and sodium peroxide it cannot be melted. The undissolved portion of the two zirconyl salts remains unchanged which indicates a high chemical resistance of these compounds. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: December 22, 1959

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5 (2)
AUTHORS: Spitsyn, Vikt. I., Academician, Komissarova, L. N., Vladimirova, Z. A.

SOV/20-127-1-32/65

TITLE: Tungstates of Zirconium and Hafnium (Vol'framaty tsirkoniya i gafniya)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 1, pp 120-123 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The data given in publications on the substances mentioned in the title is very rare and contradicting (Refs 1-4). The present paper deals with the synthesis of hydrated and anhydrous tungstates and with the investigation of some of their properties. The first were obtained by the interaction between zirconyl- or hafnyl nitrate solutions and ammonium tungstate. Their molecular ratio was 1:1. Zr- or Hf hydroxide was precipitated when the pH of the solution amounted to more than 3.2. Colloidal precipitation was produced between pH 1.8 and 3.2 which coagulated in the case of heating in a NH_4NO_3 solution of 5%. Both initial substances reacted fully according to the analysis. Anhydrous tungstates were obtained by sintering (6 hours) oxides or hydroxides of the afore-mentioned elements with equimolar

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quantities of tungstic acid. The formation of the new phase was controlled by radiographic analysis. White fine-crystalline substances with radiographs which are very similar to one another are produced when the sintering products are chilled. The above tungstates are not produced if the chilling is carried out slowly. 1:1-compounds containing an excess of the component concerned were produced by sintering mixtures of ZrO_2 and HfO_2 with WO_3 in other ratios than 1:1, e.g. 1:2, 1:3, and 2:1. The radiographs did not show new lines indicating only 1:1 oxides. The compounds produced were analyzed by alkaline and pyrosulfate exposure. Table 1 shows the results. Accordingly, the substances synthesized are to be ascribed to the following formulas: $ZrOWO_4 \cdot 1.5H_2O$, $ZrOWO_4$, $HfOWO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ and $HfOWO_4$. Hydrated zirconyl- and hafnyl tungstates are white radioamorphous substances which absorb humidity in air. Either the symmetry of the crystal lattices of anhydrous Zr- and Hf tungstates is low (their radiographs show more than 70 lines), or at least one of the axial parameters has high values. The high values of the angle of glide agree with the low density values: 5.27 for

$ZrOWO_4$, and 6.27 for $HfOWO_4$. The thermal stability, volatility with steam, and the behavior to the reagents of the afore-mentioned substances were investigated in order to confirm the individual character and to compare their properties. Figure 1 shows the curve of the change in weight, figures 2 and 3 the thermograms of heating. Dehydration is carried out in two stages and without a change of the amorphous state. Decomposition into the oxides ZrO_2, HfO_2 and WO_3 is caused by complete dehydration according to radiographic data. Volatility was checked according to reference 5 (Table 2). It is rather high in the two tungstates and increases with the content of bound water. Table 3 shows the behavior to HCl, H_2F_2, H_2SO_4, NaOH, and NH_4OH. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1959

VOROB'YEVA, O.I.; VLADIMIROVA, Z.A.

The system TeO_2 - HNO_3 - H_2O. Zhur.neorg.khim. 2 no.9:2221-2225 S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

(Tellurium oxides) (Nitric acid)

VLADIMIROVA, Z.Ya., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk.

Stenocardia in patients with cancer of the cardia and esophagus. Khirurgiia no.10:44-50 O '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz gospital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki i otdeleniya Instituta eksperimentalnoy patologii i terapii raka AMN SSSR (zav.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.G. Savinykh) Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni V.M. Molotova.

(ANGINA PECTORIS
in cancer of esophagus & cardia, clin. aspects)
(ESOPHAGUS, neoplasms
with cancer of cardia & angina pectoris, clin. aspects)
(STOMACH, neoplasms
cardial, with cancer of esophagus & angina pecteris, clin. aspects)

GRIGOR'YEV, I.I.; SHIKHOVA, N.M.; VLADIMIROVA, Z.Ya.; KRESIKOVA, I.A.; PATIUSHEVA, A.V.

Prevention of rheumatic fever under operating conditions of rheumatological clinics. Vrach. delo no.9:31-33 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Sochinskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kurortologii.
(RHEUMATIC FEVER)

TIKHONRAVOV, V. A.; SOLOV'YEVA, T. P.; VLADIMIROVA, Z. Ya.; SHILYAYEVA, T. I. (Sochi)

Urinary excretion of 17-ketosteroids in rheumatism and infectious nonspecific polyarthritis during treatment with cortisone, ACTH, pyrazolidine and salicylates. Probl. endok. i gorm. 8 no.3: 82-86 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii (zav. - dotsent V. A. Tikhonravov), kliniki aktivnogo revmatizma i kliniki revmatoidnykh artritov (zav. - prof. M. M. Shikhov) Sochinskogo instituta revmatizma.

(RHEUMATIC FEVER) (ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID)
(STEROIDS) (CHEMOTHERAPY)

IANEV, Elicei, Ot. prof.; VLADIMIROVA-POLNAREVA, Doskn, as.

Participation of the nervous system in the Duran-Reynals phenomenon. Izv. Mikrob. inst., Sofia no.8:291-307 1957.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiol.
determ. of participation in exper. micrococcal infect. as diffusion factor in rabbits)
(MICROCOCCAL INFECTIONS, exper.
as diffusion factor in rabbits, determ. of participation of NS)

VLADIMIROVIC, Vladimir; KLIMES, Milan, inz.

Mechanization of stabilization works. Geod kart obzor 9 no.7: 190-191 Jl '63.

1. Ustav geodezie a kartografie, Brno.

L 34287-66 GW

ACC NR: AP6024703 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0024/65/000/009/0240/0242

AUTHOR: Vladimirovic, Vladimir

ORG: Institute of Geodesy and Cartography, Brno (Ustav geodezie a kartografie)

TITLE: Surveying activity in urban planning

SOURCE: Geodeticky a kartograficky obzor, no. 9, 1965, 240-242

TOPIC TAGS: geodetic survey, mapping, general construction

ABSTRACT: The article discusses the place of the geodesist in the planning of construction work. His tasks include providing the mapping basis for the making of general and detailed territorial maps. The reproduction of maps is discussed, and the individual stages in making territorial plans are characterized. This paper was presented by Engineer Milos Vondruska, USGK, Prague. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 08 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 021

Card 1/1

UDC: 528.48:711

[VLADIMIROVICI, Vasilii]

[illegible], Mihai

SURNAME (in caps); Given Names

3 2

Country: Rumania

Academic Degrees: Ing. Org. Teritor. [Engineer of Territorial Organization]

Affiliation: Agronomic Institute (Institutul Agronomic), Iasi.

Source: Bucharest, Revista de Geodozie si Organizarea Teritoriului, Vol 5, No 3, 1961, pp 79-80.

Data: "Organization of the Territory of the Sovchozy", [a review of VLADIMIROVICI's book of the same title (original title not given), published in Moscow in 1959.]

VLADIMIROVICH, A.

Foreman I.P.Zubrev and his initiative. Mashinostroitel' no.5: 3-4 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Wire drawing--Technological innovations)

VLADIMIROVICH, A.

A.V.Antropov's drill chuck. Mashinostroitel' no.7:28-29 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Chucks)

S/117/61/000/009/002/004
A004/A101

AUTHORS: Danilov, B.F., Vladimirovich, A.G., Stepanenko, Yu.A.

TITLE: The Moscow Council of innovators recommends

PERIODICAL: Mashinostroitel', no. 9, 1961, 28 - 29

TEXT: In a number of individual articles under the above common heading new tool and fixture designs are described. Firstly, a grinding wheel dresser designed by K.G. Zyandrikov is mentioned, consisting of the housing and, fixed to it, the rotating disks for the dressing of abrasive wheels. Inside the housing a screw is mounted intended for the feed of the head towards the grinding wheel. The dresser is mounted on the arm rest and clamped with the aid of a slide. The design of a new cutting-off tool by turner I.K. Yevseyev was recommended to be introduced in industry by the Moskovskiy gorodskoy sovnarkhoz (Moscow City Sovnarkhoz). Instead of one cutting edge this tool has two or three arranged at an angle of 90° and another one of 1 mm width between them. This new cutting-off tool operates at speeds of 350 m/min and feeds of up to 0.35 mm/rev. It is particularly suitable for the cutting off of parts from aluminum, stainless and heat-resistant steels and titanium. Next, a sintered carbide profile

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ration without hitting on the face end of the mandrel. Moreover, he has developed a fixture for the simultaneous turning of two-sided tapers, which is mounted on the front part of the carriage. It makes it possible, in one setting of the tools using the limb of the transverse slide, to machine the parts in so many passes as permits the working tolerance. Besides, it is possible to mount an additional rear tool holder for the trimming of face ends, etc. A description of the fixture design is given. The author then describes the operation of a device for the boring of spherical bearings, which is mounted on the tail stock spindle. Another device for the boring of ball shapes at great depths is mounted on the carriage exactly along the lathe axis, while the tool is set according to the radius being machined. By the longitudinal feed of the carriage the tool bores the cylindrical part of the component. A brief description of the design is given. The author describes finally the design of a device for the machining of concave spherical shapes, intended for the processing of rolls, rollers and similar parts with mechanical tool feed. There are 7 figures.

VLADIMIROVICH, A.G.

KANTSEL', Yakov Osval'dovich, inzh.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; MATUSEVICH, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Repairing construction machinery] Tekhnologiia remonta obshchestroitel'nykh mashin. Moskva, Vses.ucheb.-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1957. 116 p. (MIRA 11: 4)
(Building machinery--Maintenance and repair)

ANOKHIN, Grigoriy Aleksandrovich, inzh.; NIKITICHEV, V.S., nauchnyy red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; OSTROVA, I.M., red.; SAMUYLOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Practical instruction for masters training masons in building and trade schools] Metodicheskoe posobie masteru proizvodstvennogo obucheniia dlia podgotovki kamenshchikov v stroitel'nykh i remeslennykh uchilishchakh. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 191 p. (MIRA 12:11)
(Masonry--Study and teaching)

Vladimirovich, A.G.

ZAVRAZHIN, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; OSIPOV, Mikhail Ivanovich; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; SUSHKEVICH, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Practical manual for teachers in building schools and schools for painters] Metodicheskoe posobie prepodavateliam stroitel'nykh uchilishch i shkol dlia grupp maliarov. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 131 p. (MIRA 11:7)
(Painting, Industrial)

RYABOV, Aleksandr Fedorovich; CHESNOKOV, A.S., nauchnyy red.; GILLER, Ye.M., nauchnyy red.; OSTROVA, I.M., red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Making steel construction elements] Izgotovlenie stal'nykh konstruktsii. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 367 p. (MIRA 12:3)
(Steel, Structural)

KUKSOV, Vasiliy Alekseyevich; ORLOV, D.M., nauchnyy red.; GURIN, A.V., red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; SAMUYLOVA, A.G., tekhn. red.

[Joinery] Stoliarnoe delo. Izd.2., perer. i ispr. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1958. 522 p. (Joinery) (MIRA 11:10)

GARANIN, Grigoriy Sergeyevich, inzh.; GALAKTIONOV, A.A., kand.arkhitektury, red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.

[Construction of modern warm floors] Ustroistvo sovremennykh teplykh polov. Pod red. A.A.Galaktionova. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 123 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Floors)

GENIN, M.Ya.; SMIRNOV, L.I.; SAVIN, V.P., nauchnyy red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; PERSON, M.N., tekhn.red.; SUSHKEVICH, V.I., tekhn.red.

[Assembling sanitary engineering equipment] Montazh sanitarno-tekhnicheskikh ustroistv. Izd.2., dop. i perer. Moskva, Vses. uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 391 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Sanitary engineering)

TOROPOV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; OSTROVA, I.M., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Reinforcement] Armaturnye raboty. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 371 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Reinforced concrete)

KIRILLOVA, Aleksandra Grigor'yevna; BOKIT'KO, M.V., nauchnyy red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Modern painting methods] Sovremennye metody maliarnykh rabot. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1959. 81 p. (MIRA 13:4)

(Painting, Industrial)

BOGUSLAVSKIY, Leontiy Davidovich; SHAL'NOV, A.P., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; TOKER, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Reference book for young sanitary technicians] Spravochnik molodogo santekhnika. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog.izd-vo Proftekhizdat, 1960. 324 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Plumbing)

VLADIMIROVICH, A.G.

TIMOFEYEVICH, Vladimir Semenovich, inzhener; SOKOLOVA, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., redaktor; MATUSEVICH, N.L., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Assembling steel structural elements] Montazh stal'nykh konstruktsii. Izd.2-oe, ispr. i dop. Moskva, Vses.uchebno-pedagog. izd-vo Trudrezervizdat, 1956. 323 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Building, Iron and steel)

UMANSKIY, A.M.; BOGATIN, D.Ye.; VLADIMIROVICH, A.G., red.; TORSHINA, Ye.A., tekhn. red.

[Production of powder metal products]Proizvodstvo izdelii metodom poroshkovoi metallurgii. Moskva, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1961. 65 p. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.)Moskovskiy gorodskoy ekonomicheskiy administrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Powder metallurgy)

TARASOV, M.M., zasluzhennyy vrach USSR (Moskva); VLADIMIROVICH, G.A., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Sheremetev Hospital, now the Sklifosovskii Institute. Klin.med. 39 no.4:3-10 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(MOSCOW--HOSPITALS)

VLADIMIROVICH, G., inzhener-polkovnik, kand. tekhn. nauk

How does one gather information on failures? Tekh. i vooruzh. no.1:77 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:6)

VLADIMIROVICH, Georgiy Arsen'yevich; TARASOV, Mikhail Mikhaylovich

[Sklifosovskii Institute] Institut imeni Sklifosovskogo. Moskva, Medgiz, 1959. 98 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(MOSCOW--FIRST AID IN ILLNESS AND INJURY)

GLOTOV, V.N.; Prinimali uchastiye: VLADIMIROVICH, M.T.; IVANNIKOV, A.Ye.; KIRZNER, N.A.; SOSIPATROV, V.A.; ZHELEZKOVA, M.I.

Microcrushing of pigments and fillers with the "Microatomizer" apparatus. Lakokras.mat.i ikh prim. no.6:57-60 '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Paint industry--Equipment and supplies)

VLADIMIROVICH, V.P.

First findings of the genus Anthrophyopsis in upper Triassic deposits of the U.S.S.R. Bot.zhur. 43 no.12:1761-1762 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologo-razvedochnyy institut, Leningrad.
(Cycadophyta)

VLADIMIROVICH, V.P.

Study of the late-Triassic and early-Jurassic flora of the eastern Urals. Bot. zhur. 44 no.4:457-466 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.
(Ural Mountains--Paleobotany)

AUTHOR: Vladimirovich, V. P. SOV/2o-122-4-44/57

TITLE: An Occurrence of Neocalamites Remains Containing Preserved Strobiles (O nakhodke ostatkov Neocalamites s sokhranivshimisya strobilami)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 4, pp 695 - 698 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The systematic position of Neocalamites in relation to the type Arthropsida has never been entirely clear, despite their wide distribution in Triassic and Jurassic sediments. This was chiefly because their reproductive organs were never found together with leafy shoots. V.D.Boyakova presented a collection of plant remains from the Upper Triassic sediments of the Chelyabinsk brown coal basin to the author in 1957. Among these, a thin stem remainder of Neocalamites with 2 preserved verticillate leaves and strobiles on thin, long "strophilophores"(stalks) was identified. The author gives a description of this plant, which he identifies as Neocalamites aff.carrerei (Zeill.)Halle(Figs 1-3). Occurrence: the Konovalovskiy

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section, well hole Nr 2719, depth of 108,3 m, first coal containing suite. Age: Keuper Series. It is known that 3 large groups of Arthropsida existed contemporaneously in the late Paleozoic in Eurasia. They were recognized by the structure of their reproductive organs and placed into 3 separate families: Calamitaceae, Sorocaulaceae and Apocalamitaceae. The differences between these families are reviewed. From the characteristics cited, it is obvious that the types of spore formation of the first two families are very different from that (strobiles, Fig 3) of the Neocalamites. Moreover, all Calamitaceae are characteristic for the evolutionary regions of the tropical and subtropical late Paleozoic flora. On the contrary, the representatives of the Sorocaulaceae and Apocalamitaceae, with peltate Sporophylls, which are entirely foreign to the tropical forms, existed in the region of the temperate Tungusskaya flora. However, it should not be forgotten that the Calamitaceae became extinct by the end of the Permian, thus,

An Occurrence of Neocalamites Remains Containing Preserved Strobiles

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it is difficult to attach a climatic significance to the Neocalamites. Likewise, it would be difficult to derive the Neocalamites from the family Sorocaulaceae. The type of spore carrier of the latter family is basically different from all of the other groups of Arthropsidae, with the exceptions of the Asterocalamitaceae and Pseudoborniaceae families. This type forms an entirely special branch of the phylogenetic development of the Arthropsida. In contrast to this, a complete analogy in the structure and manner of location of the strobiles of Neocalamites and Angarotheca (family Apocalamitaceae) is striking. In the conclusion, further comparative remarks are made concerning the structure and distribution in time of Neocalamites Halle, 1908, including a more precise definition. There are 3 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: May 21, 1958, by V.N.Sukachev, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

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An Occurrence of Neocalamites Remains Containing Preserved Strobiles

SOV/2o-122-4-44/57

SUBMITTED: May 21, 1958

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VLADIMIROVICH, V. P.

Dissertation: "Lower Mesozoic Flora and Its Significance for the Stratigraphy of Coal-Bearing Deposits of the Eastern Slope of the Central Urals." Cand Geol-Min Sci, Leningrad State U, Leningrad, 1953. Referativnyy Zhurnal--Geologiya, Geografiya, Moscow, Jul 54.

SO: SUM No. 356, 25 Jan 1955

Vladimirovick, V.

Vladimirovick, V. Causes for the neglect of landscape gardening in housing developments. p. 74.

Vol. 5, no. 2, Feb. 1957.
POZEMNI STAVBY
TECHNOLOGY
Czechoslovakia

So. East European Accessions, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957

VLADIMIROVNA-VASILJEVSKAJA, Olga, Docent

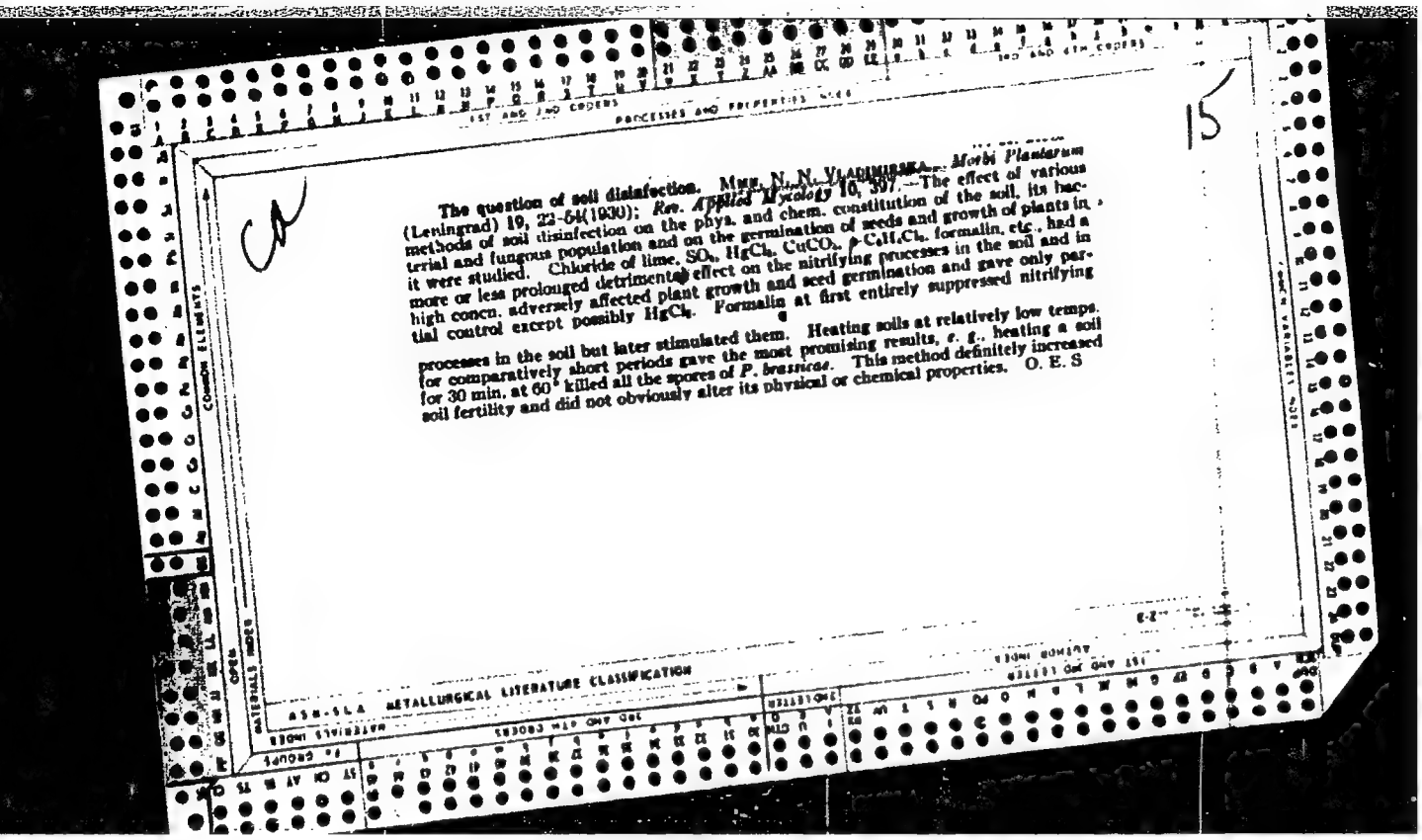
Healthy working and living conditions of workers. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.10:235-237 20 May 55.

1. Moskva, kathedra hygieny II. moskevskeho medicinskeho institutu Stalina.

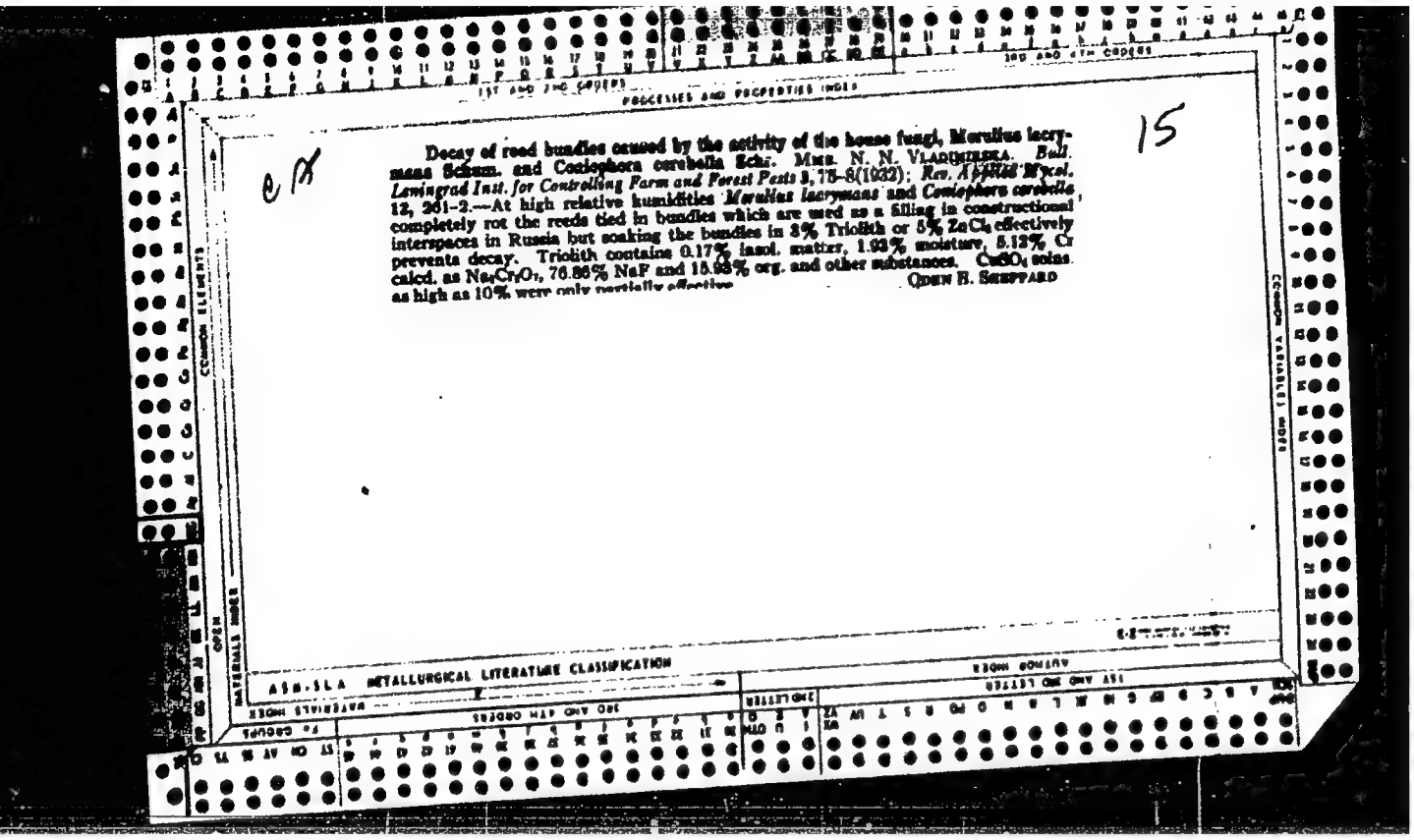
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
in Russia, healthy working cond.)
(PUBLIC HEALTH
in Russia, care for workers)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, N. N. (Mme.)
S. I. VAVILOV, Leningrad Branch Pan-Soviet Inst Building Resch,
1932, 1-80

VLADIMIRSKA, N.N.,
S. I. VANIN, Leningrad Branch Pan-Soviet Inst. Building
Pamphlet 1932, 1-80.



The question of soil disinfection. Mme. N. N. Vladimirova. *Morbi Plantarum* (Leningrad) 19, 23-64(1930); *Rev. Applied Mycology* 10, 397.—The effect of various methods of soil disinfection on the phys. and chem. constitution of the soil, its bacterial and fungous population and on the germination of seeds and growth of plants in it were studied. Chloride of lime, SO_2, $HgCl_2$, $CuCO_3$, $C_6H_4Cl_2$, formalin, etc., had a more or less prolonged detrimental effect on the nitrifying processes in the soil and in high concn. adversely affected plant growth and seed germination and gave only partial control except possibly $HgCl_2$. Formalin at first entirely suppressed nitrifying processes in the soil but later stimulated them. Heating soils at relatively low temps. for comparatively short periods gave the most promising results, *e. g.*, heating a soil for 30 min. at 60° killed all the spores of *P. brassicae*. This method definitely increased soil fertility and did not obviously alter its physical or chemical properties. O. E. S



Decay of reed bundles caused by the activity of the house fungi, Merulius lacrymans Schum. and Coniophora cerebella Schr. Mme. N. N. Vladimirska. *Bull. Leningrad Inst. for Controlling Farm and Forest Pests* 3, 75–8(1932); *Rev. Applied Mycol.* 12, 261–2.—At high relative humidities *Merulius lacrymans* and *Coniophora cerebella* completely rot the reeds tied in bundles which are used as a filling in constructions in interspaces in Russia but soaking the bundles in 3% Triolith or 5% $ZnCl_2$ effectively prevents decay. Triolith contains 0.17% fasol. matter, 1.93% moisture, 5.12% Cr calcd. as $Na_2Cr_2O_7$, 76.86% NaF and 15.93% org. and other substances. $CuSO_4$ soln. as high as 10% were only partially effective. Owen B. Sheppard

AMBARTSUMOV, P.A.; RZAYEVA, S.B.; PODLISKER, Ye.B.; Prinimali uchastiye: BUYNITSKAYA, V.L.; AKOPOVA, Ye.N.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, G.I.; MAMEDOVA, S.P.

Using chromatographic methods for controlling the production of bivinyl from butane. Sbor. nauch.-tekh. inform. Azerb. inst. nauch.-tekh. inform. Ser. Nefteper. i khim. prom. no.2:30-34 '62. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut neftekhimicheskikh protsessov AN AzerSSR (for Buynitskaya, Akopova, Vladimirskaya, Mamedova).

VELIYEV, Sh.V.; GRIGORYAN, Kh.A.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, G.I.

Investigation of gas and petroleum of the Siazan' field. Sbor. trud.Az NII NP no.4:218-228 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Siazan' region--Gas, Natural--Analysis)
(Siazan' region--Petroleum--Analysis)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, G. N. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "The group theory method in stereochemistry." Mos, 1957. 7 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Order of Lenin Chem-Technological Inst im D. I. Mendeleyev), 110 copies (KL, 4-58,82)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, O.N.

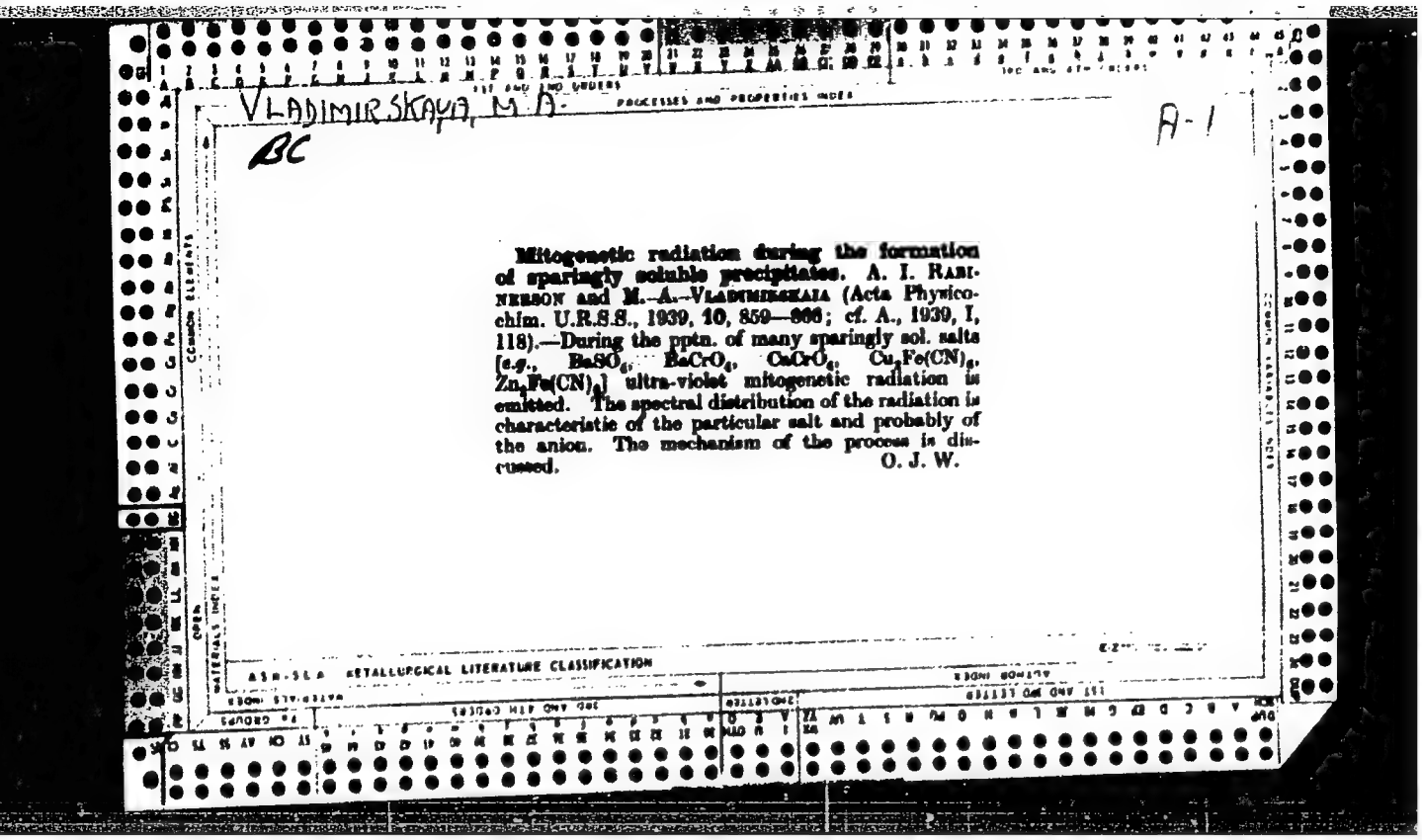
Determination of the number of isomers and stereoisomers of the homologous ethylene series. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; khim. i khim. tekh. no.1:86-88 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy vysshey matematiki Moskovskogo khimiko-tekhnologicheskogo instituta im. D.I. Mendeleyeva.
(Isomerism) (Olefins)

GROMOVA, A., kand. biolog. nauk; VLADIMIRSKAYA, M., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk; GUSEV, G., kand. biolog. nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 10 no.6:61-62 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Brestskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (for Gromova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zashchity rasteniy (for Vladimirskaya, Gusev).



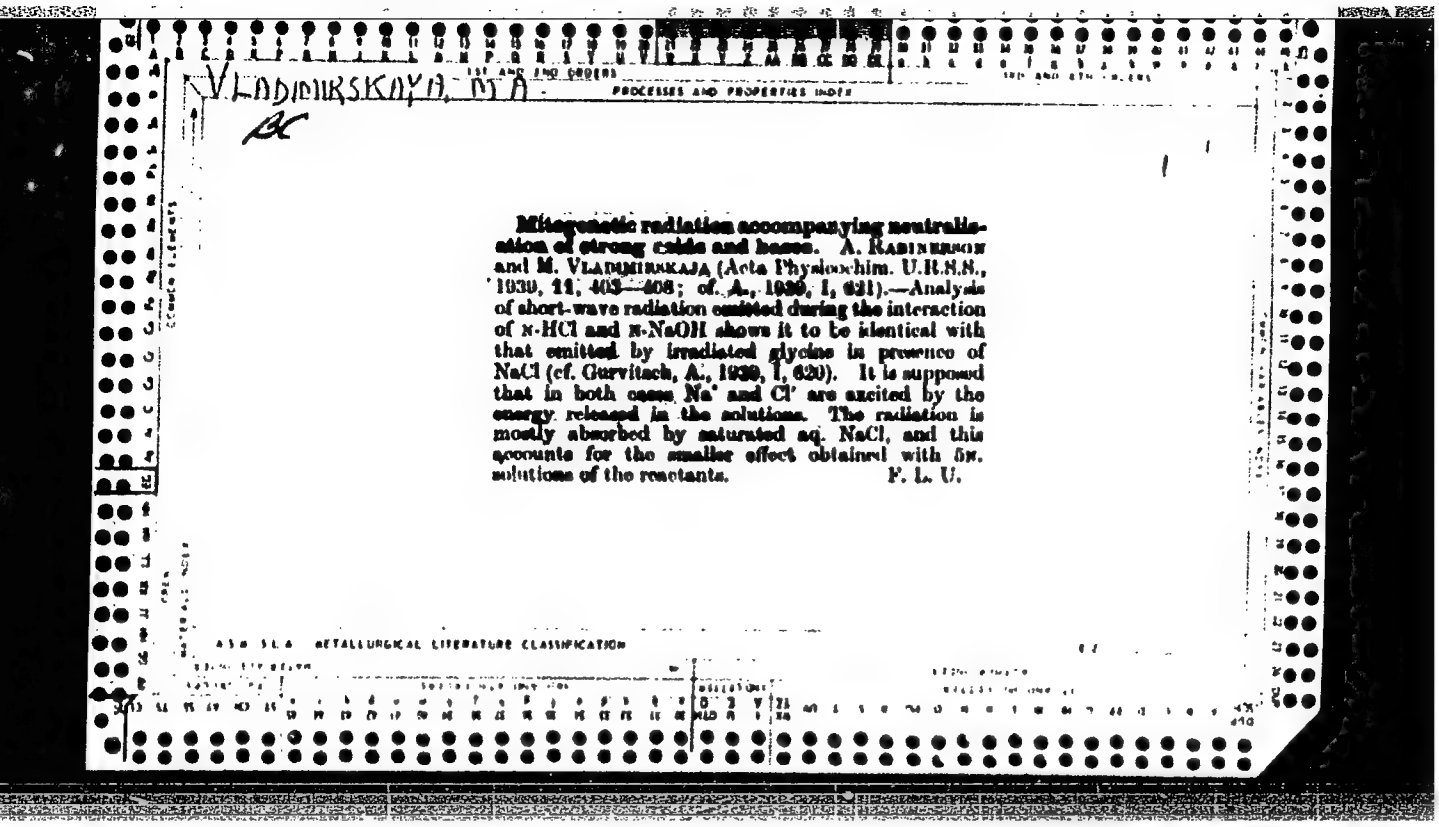
VLADIMIRSKAYA, M. A.

BC

A-1

Mitogenetic radiation during the formation of sparingly soluble precipitates. A. I. RABINERSON and M. A. VLADIMIRSKAIA (Acta Physicochim. U.R.S.S., 1939, 10, 859—866; cf. A., 1939, I, 118).—During the pptn. of many sparingly sol. salts [*e.g.*, $BaSO_4$, $BaCrO_4$, $CaCrO_4$, $Cu_2Fe(CN)_6$, $Zn_2Fe(CN)_6$] ultra-violet mitogenetic radiation is emitted. The spectral distribution of the radiation is characteristic of the particular salt and probably of the anion. The mechanism of the process is discussed. O. J. W.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

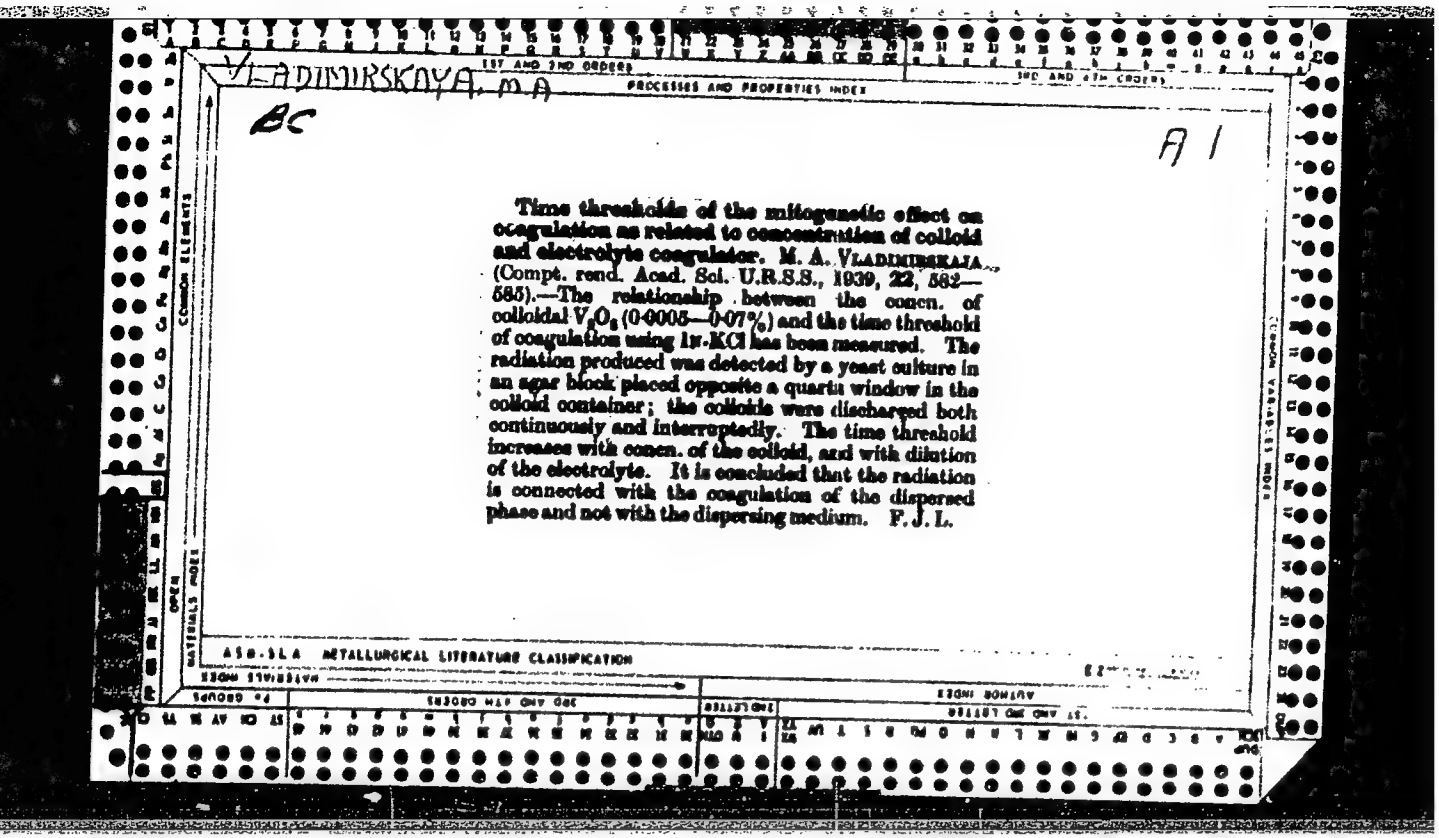


VLADIMIRSKAYA, M. A.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Mitogenetic radiation accompanying neutralisation of strong acids and bases. A. RABINERSON and M. VLADIMIRSKAJA (Acta Physiochim. U.R.S.S., 1939, 11, 403—408; cf. A., 1939, I, 621).—Analysis of short-wave radiation emitted during the interaction of *n*-HCl and *n*-NaOH shows it to be identical with that emitted by irradiated glycine in presence of NaCl (cf. Gurvitsch, A., 1939, I, 620). It is supposed that in both cases $Na^{\cdot}$ and $Cl^{\cdot}$ are excited by the energy released in the solutions. The radiation is mostly absorbed by saturated aq. NaCl, and this accounts for the smaller effect obtained with 5*n*. solutions of the reactants. F. L. U.

A S M S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.A.

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A1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Time thresholds of the mitogenetic effect on coagulation as related to concentration of colloid and electrolyte coagulator. M. A. VLADIMIRSKAIA. (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1939, 22, 582—585).—The relationship between the concn. of colloidal V_2O_5 (0·0005—0·07%) and the time threshold of coagulation using 1N-KCl has been measured. The radiation produced was detected by a yeast culture in an agar block placed opposite a quartz window in the colloid container; the colloids were discharged both continuously and interruptedly. The time threshold increases with concn. of the colloid, and with dilution of the electrolyte. It is concluded that the radiation is connected with the coagulation of the dispersed phase and not with the dispersing medium. F. J. L.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

L 44179-65 EPF(c)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(b)/EWP(t) IJP(c) DJ/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5011689 UR/0065/65/000/005/0038/0040

AUTHOR: Kalashnikov, V. P.; Yermilov, A. S.; Shekhter, Yu. N.; Volobuyev, N. K.; Chernikov, N. V.; Vladimirskaya, M. A.

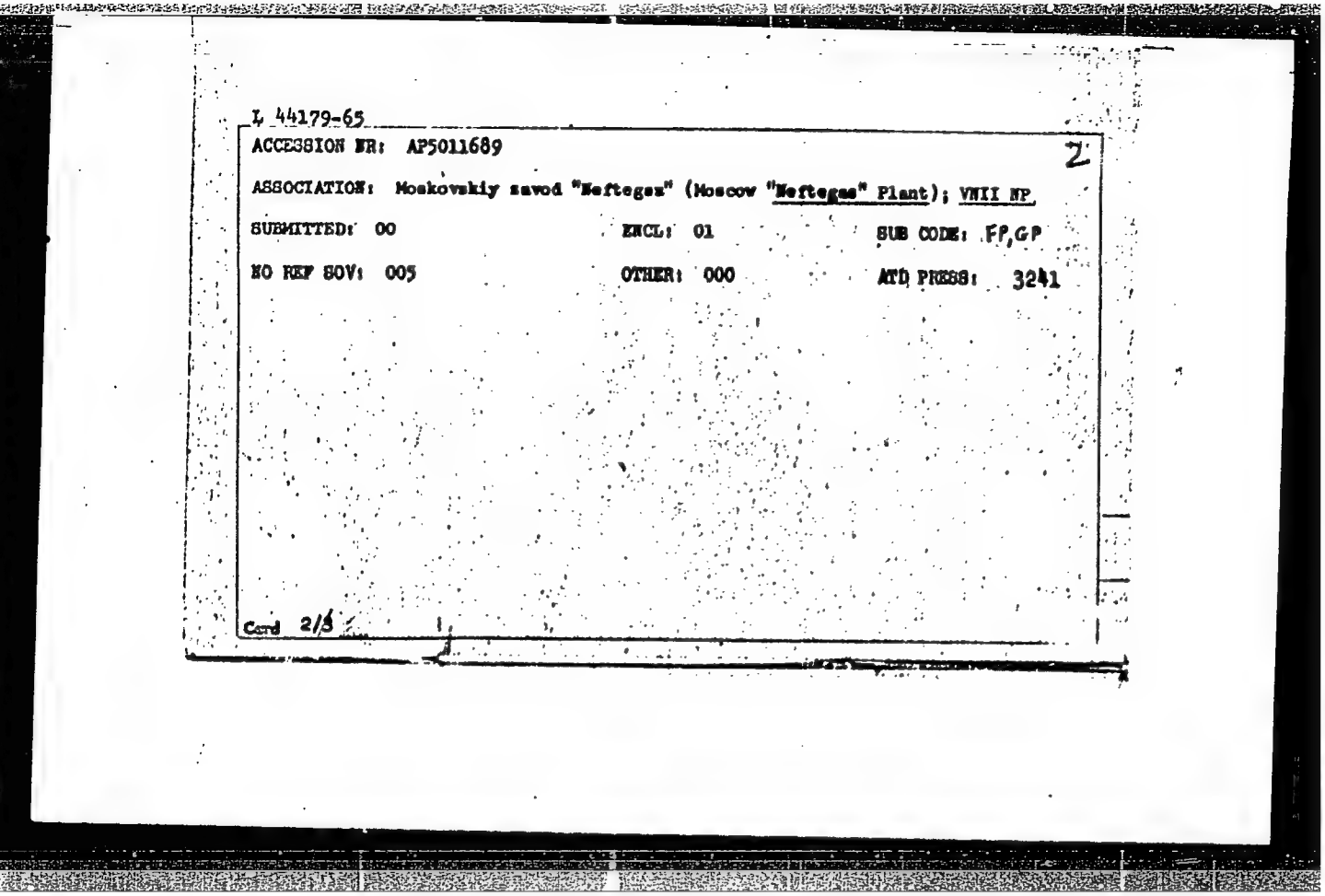
TITLE: Experimental unit for producing finely divided molybdenum disulfide

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1965, 38-40

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum disulfide, lubricant, additive, ultrasound, comminution, classification/DMVS 1

ABSTRACT: The feasibility was shown of producing large quantities of a grade of finely divided MoS_2 suitable for lubricant additive purposes. A newly built experimental unit was used which performs comminution and subsequent classification of MoS_2 in the form of an aqueous ethanol suspension in an ultrasonic size-reduction machine and an ultrasonic classifier (Fig. 1 and 2 of the Enclosure). It is noted that conventional mills are unsuitable for producing MoS_2 of the desired purity and particle size. The source of ultrasound in both cases is a magnetostriction transducer. The classifier screen is cotton cloth. The end product particle size is less than 1 micron. On the basis of this ultrasonic equipment, a flow sheet is proposed for a semi-works plant designed to produce MoS_2 as a suspension in aqueous alcohol, a product designated DMVS-1. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [BM]

Card 1/3



L 44179-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011689

2

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy zavod "Neftegaz" (Moscow "Neftegaz" Plant); VNII NP

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 01	SUB CODE: FP,GP
NO REF SOV: 005	OTHER: 000	ATD PRESS: 3241

Card 2/3

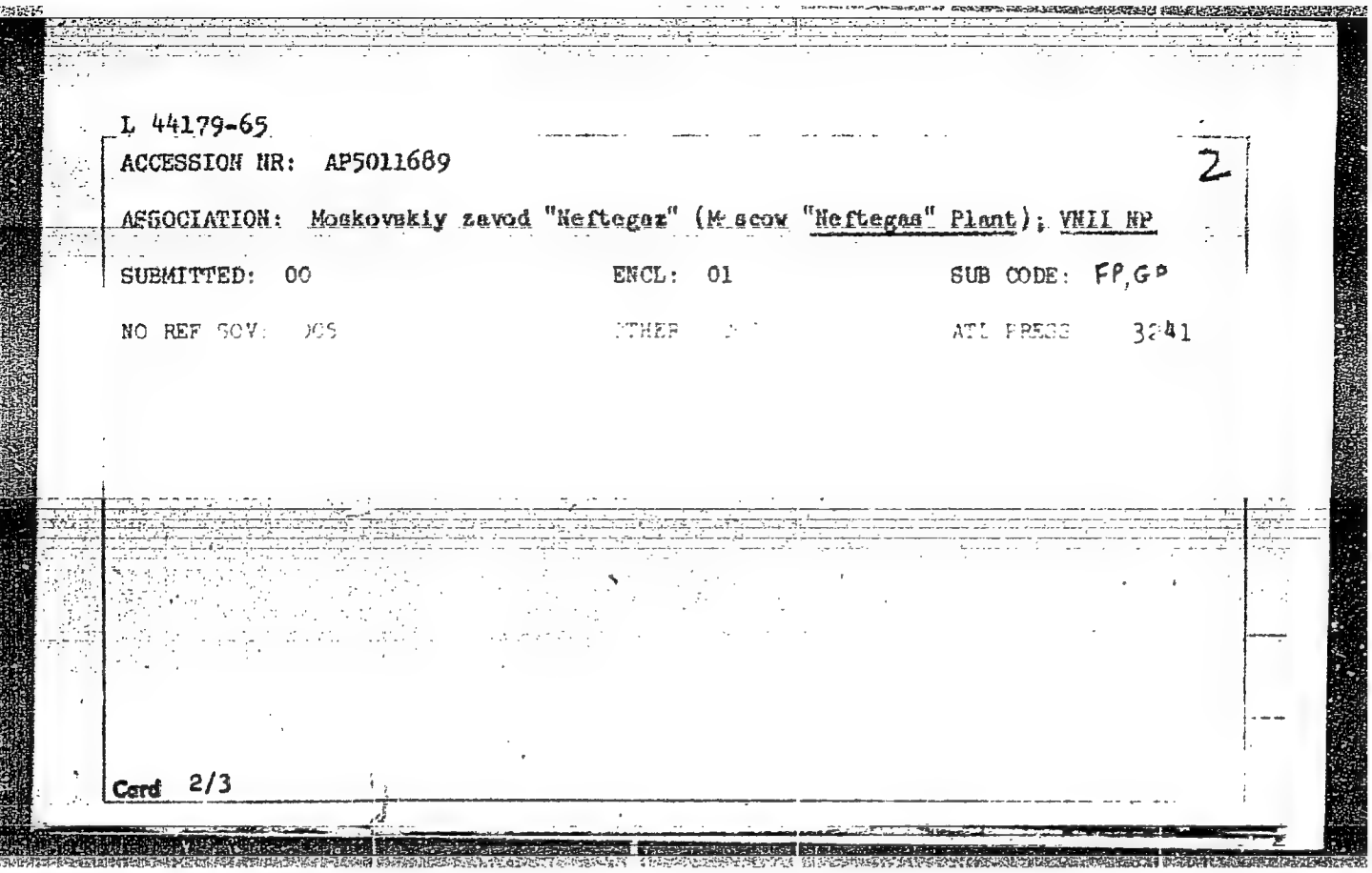
TITLE: Experimental unit for producing finely divided molybdenum disulfide

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 5, 1965, 38-40

TOPIC TAGS: molybdenum disulfide, lubricant, additive, ultrasound, comminution, classification/DMVG 1

ABSTRACT: The feasibility was shown of producing large quantities of a grade of finely divided MoS_2 suitable for lubricant additive purposes. A newly built experimental unit was used which performs comminution and subsequent classification of MoS_2 in the form of an aqueous [illegible] in an ultrasonic size-distribution and particle size. The source of ultrasound in this case is a magnetostriction transducer. The classifier screen is cotton cloth. The end product particle size is less than 1 micron. On the basis of this ultrasonic equipment, a flow sheet is proposed for a semi-works plant designed to produce MoS_2 as a suspension in aqueous alcohol, a product designated [illegible]. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JM]

Card 1/2



L 44179-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011689 2

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy zavod "Neftegaz" (Moscow "Neftegas" Plant); VNII NP

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: FP,GP

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER [illegible] ATD PRESS 3241

Card 2/3

VLADIMIRSKIY, Mikhail Fedorovich, 1874-

Machine tractor stations, fight for victory! Harvest campaign and winter sowing at machine tractor stations. Moskva, Krest'ianskaia gazeta, 1931. 70 p.

Cyr.4 S63

1. Machine-tractor stations.
2. Agriculture - Russia

38100. VLADIMIRSKAÏA, M. I. Opyt primeneniia dimetilftalata protiv krovososushchikh nasekomykh v taĭge v 1951 i 1952 gg. (Zoologicheskiĭ zhurnal, Nov.-Dec. 1953. t. 32, vyp. 6, p. 1189–92) Text in Russian. ***Title tr.:*** An experimental use of dimethylphthalate as protection against biting insects in the taiga in 1951 and 1952.

Contains the results of the experimental use of dimethylphthalate against mosquitoes, gnats and black flies in the taiga zone of Kola Peninsula in 1951. This preparation was applied four or five times (in 24 hrs.) and proved to be quite effective although wind, heat and rain reduce the period of usefulness. The experiment was continued in 1952 in the Pechora River valley using mosquito nets treated with a solution of this preparation. The nets were perfectly effective for 18 to 20 days, and retained

taiga in 1951 and 1952.

Contains the results of the experimental use of dimethylphthalate against mosquitoes, gnats and black flies in the taiga zone of Kola Peninsula in 1951. This preparation was applied four or five times (in 24 hrs.) and proved to be quite effective although wind, heat and rain reduce the period of usefulness. The experiment was continued in 1952 in the Pechora River valley using mosquito nets treated with a solution of this preparation. The nets were perfectly effective for 18 to 20 days, and retained some protective properties for at least 45 days. A practical suggestion is offered of increasing the length of the nets to cover the shoulders.

Copy seen: DLC; MH–Z.

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.I.; MEZHENNYY, A.A.

Birds of Lake Kurgal'dzhin (northern Kazakhstan). Trudy Zool. inst. 9 no.4:1199-1225 '52. (MLRA 7:11)
(Kurgal'dzhin, Lake--Birds) (Birds--Kurgal'dzhin, Lake)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.I.

Use of dimethylphthalate against blood-sucking insects in the taiga during 1951 and 1952. Zool.zhur. 32 no.6:1189-1192 N-D '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Pechoro-Ilychskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik.
(Insect bites and repellents)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.I.; LEBEDEV, V.D.; NASIMOVICH, A.A.

New data on the ecology of otters. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 58 no.3:14-24 '53. (MLRA 6:6)
(Otters)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.I.

Biology of blue hares on the Kola Peninsula. Zool.zhur.34 no.3: 682-685 My-Je '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Pechoro-Ilychskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik
(Kola Peninsula--Hares)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.I.

Whitefish in the Lake Imandra basin. Vop.ikht. no.6:136-148 '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Pechoro-Ilychskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik.
(Imandra region--Whitefishes)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.I.

Grayling in lakes of the northwestern part of the Lake Imandra Basin [with summary in English]. Zool.zhur. 36 no.5:729-736 My '57. (MIRA 10:7)

1. Pechoro-Ilychskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik.
(Imandra region--Grayling)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.I.

Effect of hydrological conditions on the spawning of salmon in the Pechora River. Vop. ikht. no.16[1] 111-120 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Pechoro-Ilychskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik.
(Pechora River--Salmon)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.I.

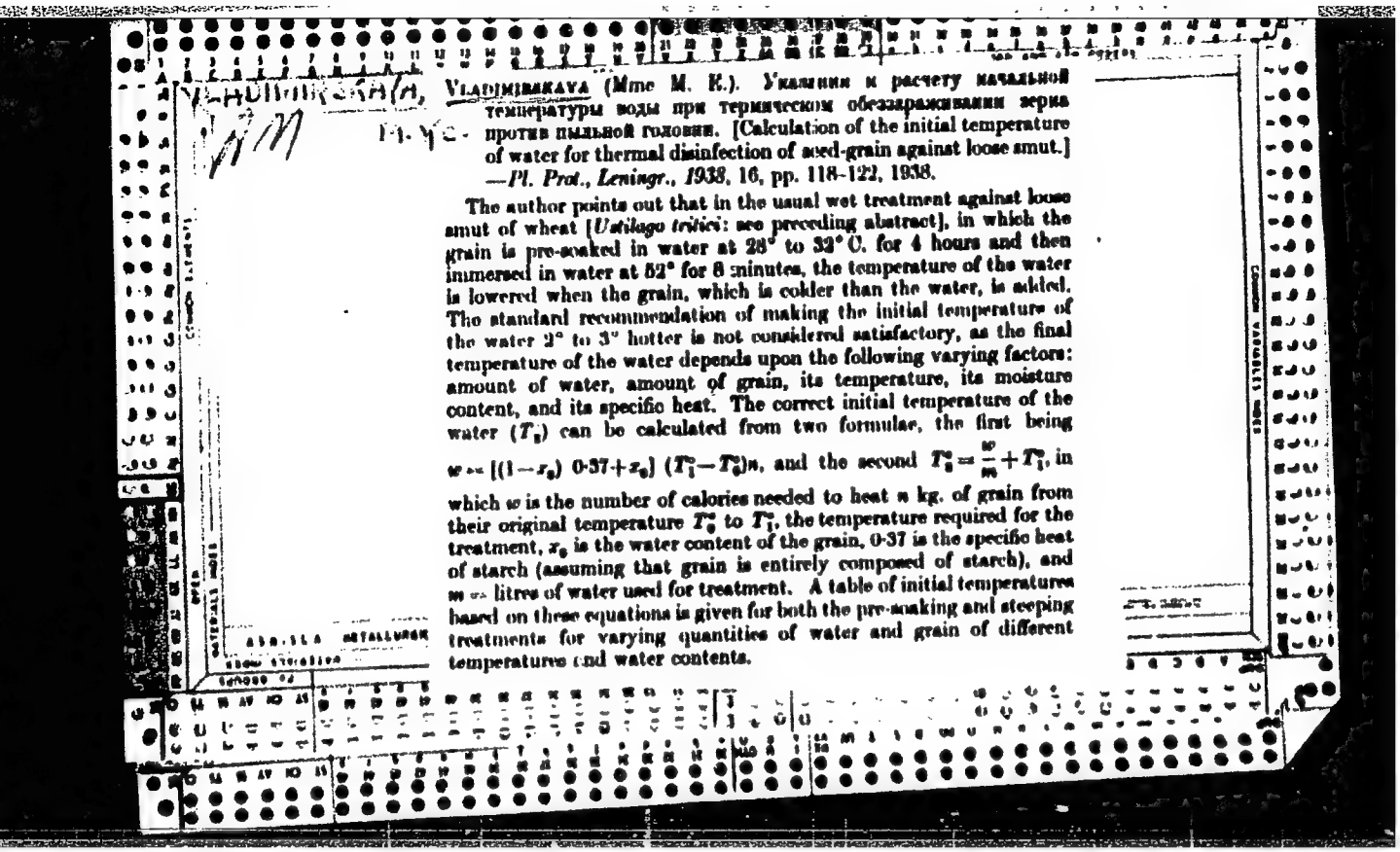
VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.I.

Lake trout (Salmo trutta L. morpha lacustris) and char (Salvelinus alpinus L.) in the bodies of water of the Lake Imandra basin [with summary in English]. Biul.MOIP. Otd.biol. 62 no.4:37-50 Jl-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(IMANDAR REGION--TROUT)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M. E.

M. E. Vladimirskaya and P. A. Proida "Test of Machinery for Wet Thermal Treatment of Grain," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatelskikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1935 Goda, 1936, pp. 154-156. 423.92 L54I

SO: Sira Si 90-53, 15 Dec 1953



VLADIMIRSKAYA (Mme M. K.). Указания к расчету начальной температуры воды при термическом обеззараживании зерна против пыльной головни. [Calculation of the initial temperature of water for thermal disinfection of seed-grain against loose smut.] —*Pl. Prot., Leningr.*, *1938*, 16, pp. 118–122, 1938.

The author points out that in the usual wet treatment against loose smut of wheat [*Ustilago tritici*: see preceding abstract], in which the grain is pre-soaked in water at 28° to 32° C. for 4 hours and then immersed in water at 52° for 8 minutes, the temperature of the water is lowered when the grain, which is colder than the water, is added. The standard recommendation of making the initial temperature of the water 2° to 3° hotter is not considered satisfactory, as the final temperature of the water depends upon the following varying factors: amount of water, amount of grain, its temperature, its moisture content, and its specific heat. The correct initial temperature of the water (T_i) can be calculated from two formulae, the first being $w = [(1-x_g)\ 0{\cdot}37+x_g]\ (T_i^\circ - T_g^\circ)n$, and the second $T_i^\circ = \frac{w}{m} + T_f^\circ$, in which w is the number of calories needed to heat n kg. of grain from their original temperature T_g° to T_f°, the temperature required for the treatment, x_g is the water content of the grain, 0·37 is the specific heat of starch (assuming that grain is entirely composed of starch), and m = litres of water used for treatment. A table of initial temperatures based on these equations is given for both the pre-soaking and steeping treatments for varying quantities of water and grain of different temperatures and water contents.

VLADIMIRSKAYA (Mme M. E.). Паразит ржавчины сельскохозяйственных растений—**Tuberculina persicina (Ditm.) Sacc.** [A parasite of rusts of cultivated plants, *Tuberculina persicina* (Ditm.) Sacc.]—*Bull. Pl. Prot., Leningr., 1939*, 1, pp. 103–110, 1 graph, 1939. [Received April, 1940.]

Tuberculina persicina [*R.A.M.*, xviii, p. 528] was isolated in pure culture from uredo-pustules of *Puccinia suaveolens* from *Cirsium arvense*. Abundant spore germination occurred on slices of carrot, seeds of pea, soy-bean, maize, and rice, and on milk and beer wort agars at temperatures between 9° and 28° C. (most rapidly at 15° to 25°), the period required for sporulation varying, on favourable media, from 8 to 15 days. Media most favourable for the mass cultivation of the fungus are those containing a large proportion of sugars and little protein. Inoculations of the spermogonial and aecidial stages of *P. dispersa* on *Anchusa officinalis* and *P. graminis* on barberry with cultures of *T. persicina* yielded positive results after an incubation period of 7 to 8 days, resulting in an inhibition of further development of the rusts; negative results were obtained with inoculations of uredosori.

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M. E.

M. E. Vladimirskaya, "Methods of Collecting Large Amounts of Tuberculina persicina for Controlling Fungus Diseases," Doklady Vsesoiuznoi Akademii Sel'skokhoziaistvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina, vol. 5, no. 16, 1940, pp. 16-17. 20 Akl

SO: Sira Si 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M. E.

M. E. Vladimirskaya, "Use of Tuberculina persicina in Rust Control on Various Shrub Species," Doklady Vsesoiuznoi Akademii Sel'skokhoz'aistvennykh Nauk imeni V. I. Lenina, vol. 5, no. 19, 1940, pp. 36-41. 20 Akl

SO: Sira Si 90-53, 15 Dec 1953

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M. E.

Vladimirskaya, M. E. "American Powdery Mildew on Currants," Sad i Ogorod, no. 4, 1948, pp. 16-18. 80 Sal3

So: SIRA SI - 90-53, 15 Dec., 1953

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.Ye.

Fungus diseases of flowering annuals. Bot.zhur. 38 no.6:817-829 N-D '53. (MLRA 7:1)
(Fungus, Pathogenic) (Flowers--Diseases and pests)

KHOKHRYAKOV, M.K.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.Ye.

Activity of the mycological section of the All-Union Botanical Society during 1952-1955. Bot.zhur.41 no.1:143-151 Ja '56.
(MLRA 9:6)

1.Mikologicheskaya sektsiya Vsesoyuznogo botanicheskogo obshchestva , Leningrad.
(Botanical societies) (Fungi)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.Ye.

BONDARTSEV, A.S.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.Ye.

Brief account of work in the Mycological Section of the All-Union Botanical Society during the period from July 1946 through December 1955 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Predsedatel' Mikologicheskoy sektsii Vsesoyuznogo botanicheskogo obshchestva (for Bondartsev). 2. Sekretar' Mikologicheskoy sektsii Vsesoyuznogo botanicheskogo obshchestva (for Vladimirskaya).
(Fungi--Research)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, K.Ye.

Gray rot of the Chinese aster. Biul.Glav.bot.sada no.35: 101-103 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut prikladnoy zoologii i fitopatologii, Leningrad.
(Asters--Diseases and pests)
(Fungi, Phytopathogenic)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.Ye., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; IVANOVA, S.Ya., spetsialist po [redacted] rastenii

Fusarium wilt of cabbage. Zhashch.rast.ot vred. i bol. 4 no.4:33-34 Jl-Ag '59. (MIRA 16:5)

(Fusarium) (Cabbage--Diseases and pests)

ARISTOVSKAYA, T.V.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.Ye.; GOLLERBAKH, M.M.; KATANSKAYA, F.A.; KASHKIN, P.N.; KLUPT, S.Ye.; LOZINA-LOZINSKIY, L.K.; NORKINA, S.P.; RUMYANTSEVA, V.M.; SELIBER, G.L., prof.[deceased]; SKALON, I.S.; SKORODUMOVA, A.M.; KHETAGUROVA, F.V.; CHASTUKHIN, V.Ya.; PARSADANOVA, K.G., red.; GARINA, T.D., tekhn. red.

[Comprehensive laboratory manual on microbiology] Bol'shoi praktikum po mikrobiologii. [By] T.V.Aristovskaia i dr. Pod obshchei red. G.L.Selibera. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1962. 490 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(MICROBIOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUALS)

POLYAKOV, I.M.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.Ye.; POPOV, V.I.

Soil fumigant mylone. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.2:29-30 F '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy.
(Fumigation) (Thiadiazinethione)

BONDARTSEV, A.S.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.Ye.; GOLOVIN, P.N.; TROPOVA, A.T.; KHOKHRYAKOV, M.K.; CHEREPANOVA, N.P.

Work of the mycological section of the All-Union Botanical Society during the period November 1958-December 1962. Bot. zhur. 49 no.2:311-318 F '64. (MIRA 17:6)

POLYAKOV, I.M.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.Ye.; IL'INA, M.N.; MILOVIDOVA, T.G.

Effectiveness of soil fumigation in the control of the clubroot of mustard family plants. Trudy VIZR no.20 pt.1:3-6 '64. (MIRA 18:10)

POLYAKOV, I.M.; VLADIMIRSKAYA, M.Ye.

Role of light conditions in the resistance of cabbage to downy mildew. Trudy VIZR no.21:18-24 pt.2 '64.
(MIRA 18:12)

VLADIMIRSKAYA, N. N.

Vladimirskaya, N. N. "On the Problem of Soil Disinfection," Boleznicheskogo Rastenii, Vestnik Otdela Fitopatalogii Glavnogo Botanicheskogo Sada SSSR, vol. 19, no. 1-2, 1930, pp. 22-54

So: SIRA SI - 90-53, 15 Dec., 1953

VLADIMIRSKAYA, N. N.

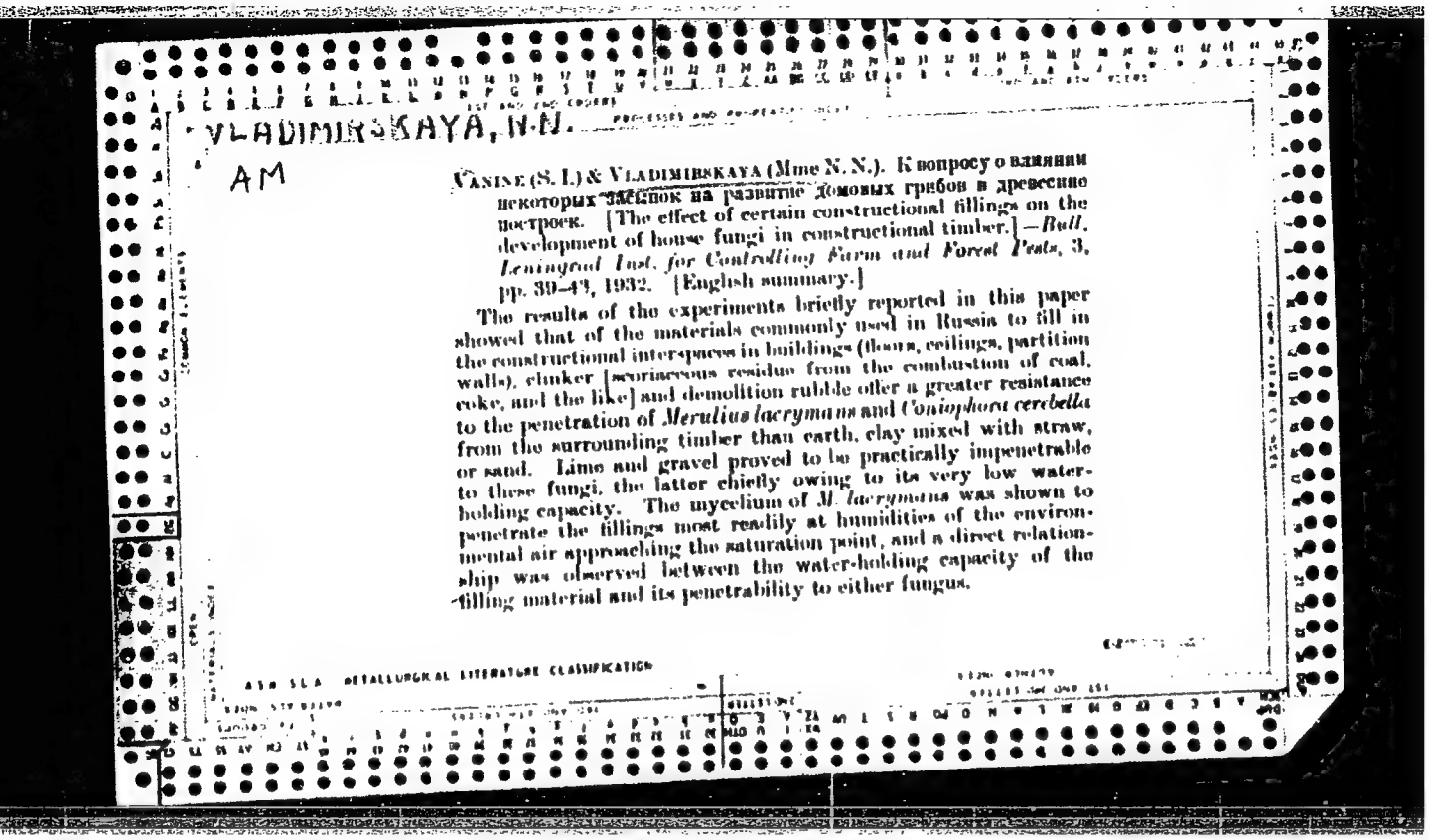
Burgvits, G. K., and Vladimirskaya, N. N. "On the Change of Cultural Characteristics of Some Bacteria in Dependence of the Growth on Various Varieties of Potatoes," Mikrobiologiia, vol. 1, no. 4, 1932, pp. 429-438. 448.3 M582

So: SIRA SI - 90-53, 15 Dec., 1953

VLADIMIRSKAYA, N. N.

VANIN, S. I. AND VLADIMIRSKAYA, N. N. "On the Effect of Certain Filling Up Substances on the Development of the Fungi Merulius lacrymans and Coniophora cerebella in Lumber," Izvestiia Leningradskogo Instituta Bro'by s Vrediteliami v Sel'skom i Lesnon Khoziaistve, no. 3, 1932, pp 38-44. 423.92 L543.

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953



VLADIMIRSKAYA, N.N.

AM

VANIN (S. I.) & VLADIMIRSKAYA (Mme N. N.). К вопросу о влиянии некоторых заделок на развитие домовых грибов в древесине построек. [The effect of certain constructional fillings on the development of house fungi in constructional timber.]—*Bull. Leningrad Inst. for Controlling Farm and Forest Pests*, 3, pp. 39–49, 1932. [English summary.]

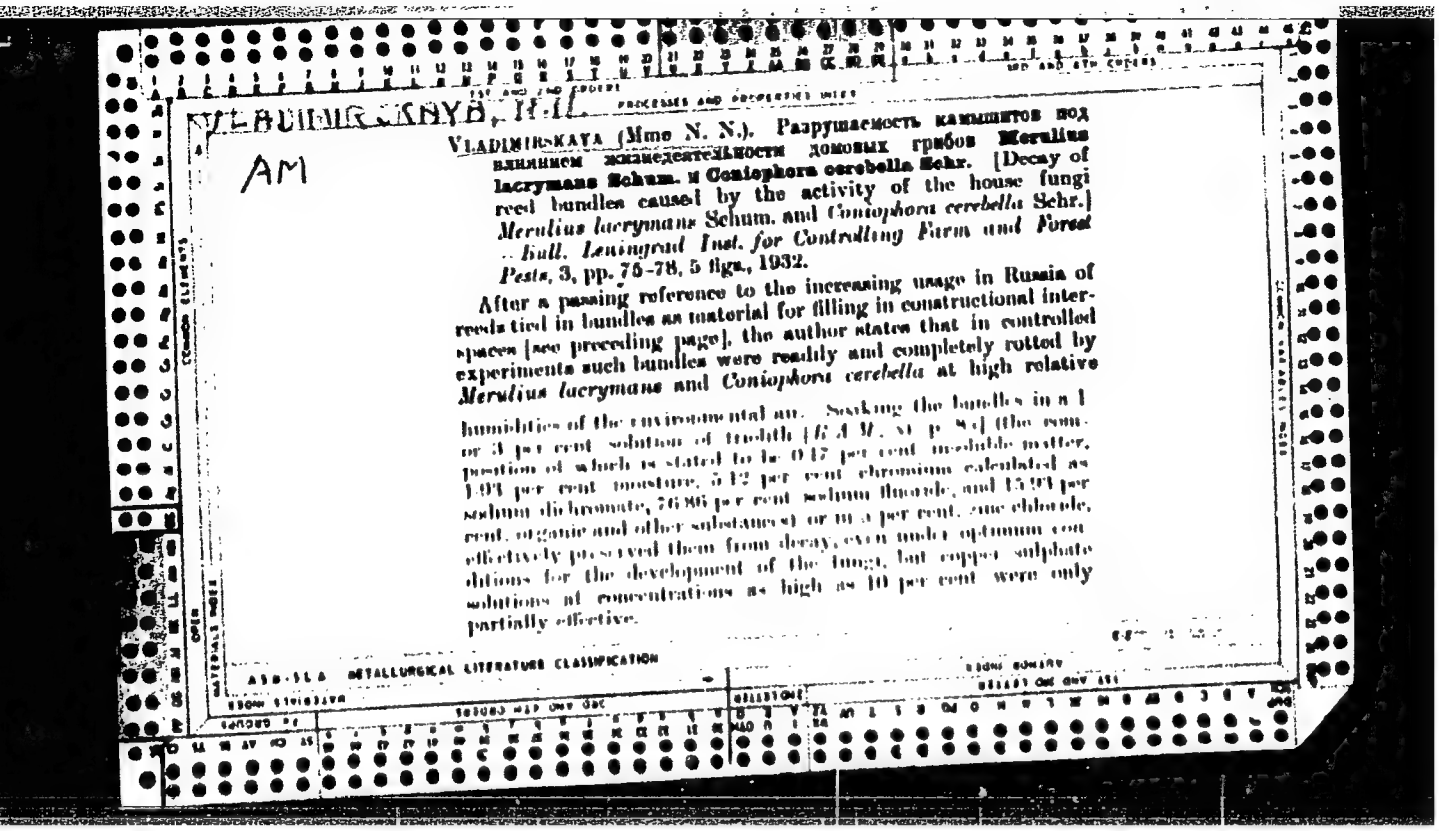
The results of the experiments briefly reported in this paper showed that of the materials commonly used in Russia to fill in the constructional interspaces in buildings (floors, ceilings, partition walls), clinker [scoriaceous residue from the combustion of coal, coke, and the like] and demolition rubble offer a greater resistance to the penetration of *Merulius lacrymans* and *Coniophora cerebella* from the surrounding timber than earth, clay mixed with straw, or sand. Lime and gravel proved to be practically impenetrable to these fungi, the latter chiefly owing to its very low water-holding capacity. The mycelium of *M. lacrymans* was shown to penetrate the fillings most readily at humidities of the environmental air approaching the saturation point, and a direct relationship was observed between the water-holding capacity of the filling material and its penetrability to either fungus.

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VLADIMIRSKAYA, M. M.

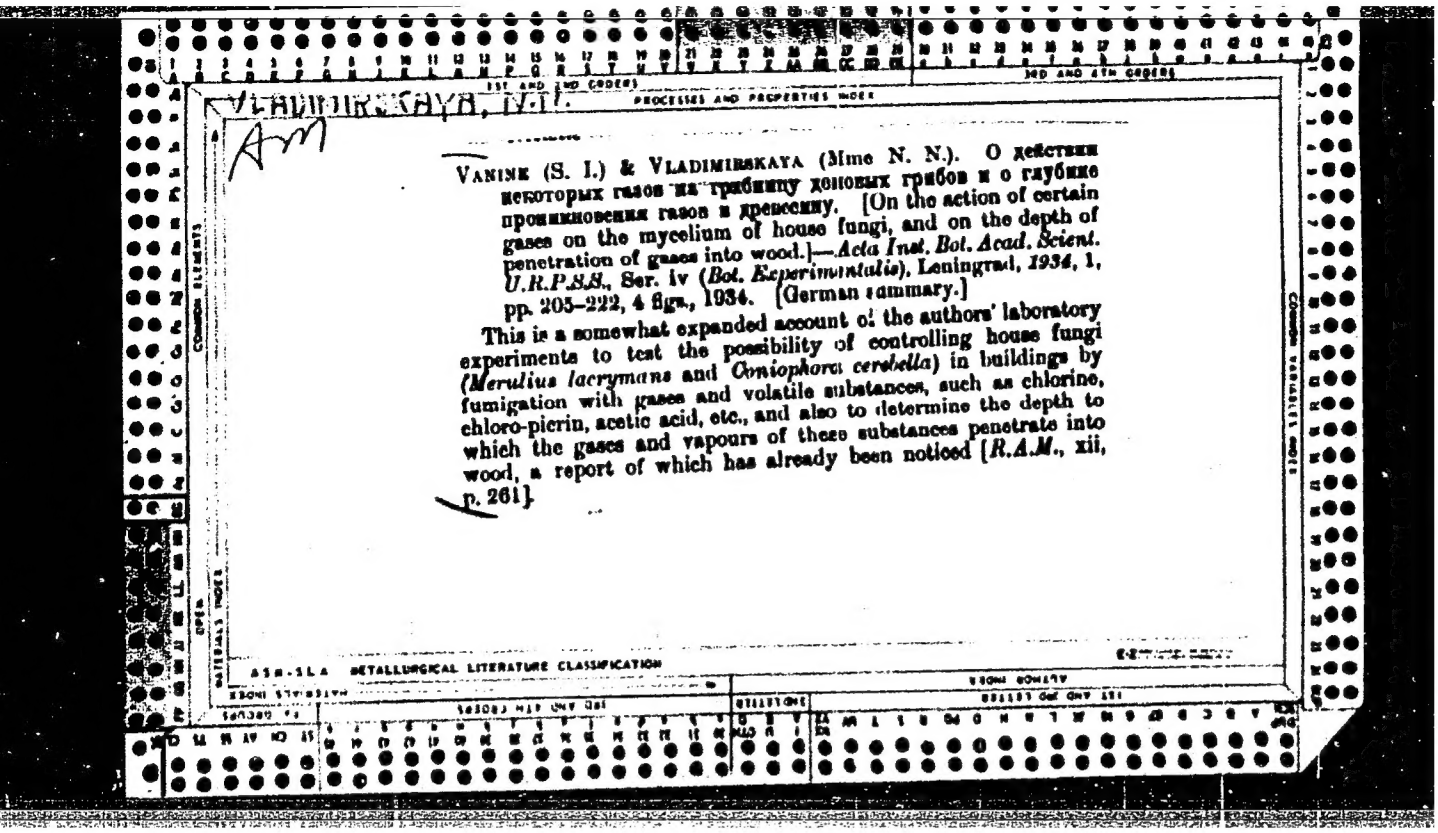
VANIN, S. I. and VLADIMIRSKAYA, M. M. "On the Biology of the Fungi Merulius Lacrymans and Coniophora cerebella," Izvestiia Leningradskogo Instituta Bor'by s Vrediteliami v Sel'skom i Lesnom Khoziaistve, no. 3, 1932, pp. 57-72. 423.92 L543

SP: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953



VLADIMIRSKAYA (Mme N. N.). Разрушаемость камышитов под влиянием жизнедеятельности домовых грибов **Merulius lacrymans Schum.** и **Coniophora cerebella Schr.** [Decay of reed bundles caused by the activity of the house fungi *Merulius lacrymans* Schum. and *Coniophora cerebella* Schr.] *Bull. Leningrad Inst. for Controlling Farm and Forest Pests*, 3, pp. 75–78, 5 figs., 1932.

After a passing reference to the increasing usage in Russia of reeds tied in bundles as material for filling in constructional interspaces [see preceding page], the author states that in controlled experiments such bundles were readily and completely rotted by *Merulius lacrymans* and *Coniophora cerebella* at high relative humidities of the environmental air. Soaking the bundles in a 1 or 3 per cent. solution of fluoride [*H.A.M.*, xi, p. 84] (the composition of which is stated to be 0·17 per cent. insoluble matter, 1·93 per cent. moisture, 5·12 per cent. chromium calculated as sodium dichromate, 76·86 per cent. sodium fluoride, and 15·91 per cent. organic and other substances) or 10 per cent. zinc chloride, effectively preserved them from decay, even under optimum conditions for the development of the fungi, but copper sulphate solutions of concentrations as high as 10 per cent. were only partially effective.



VLADIMIRSKAYA, N.N.

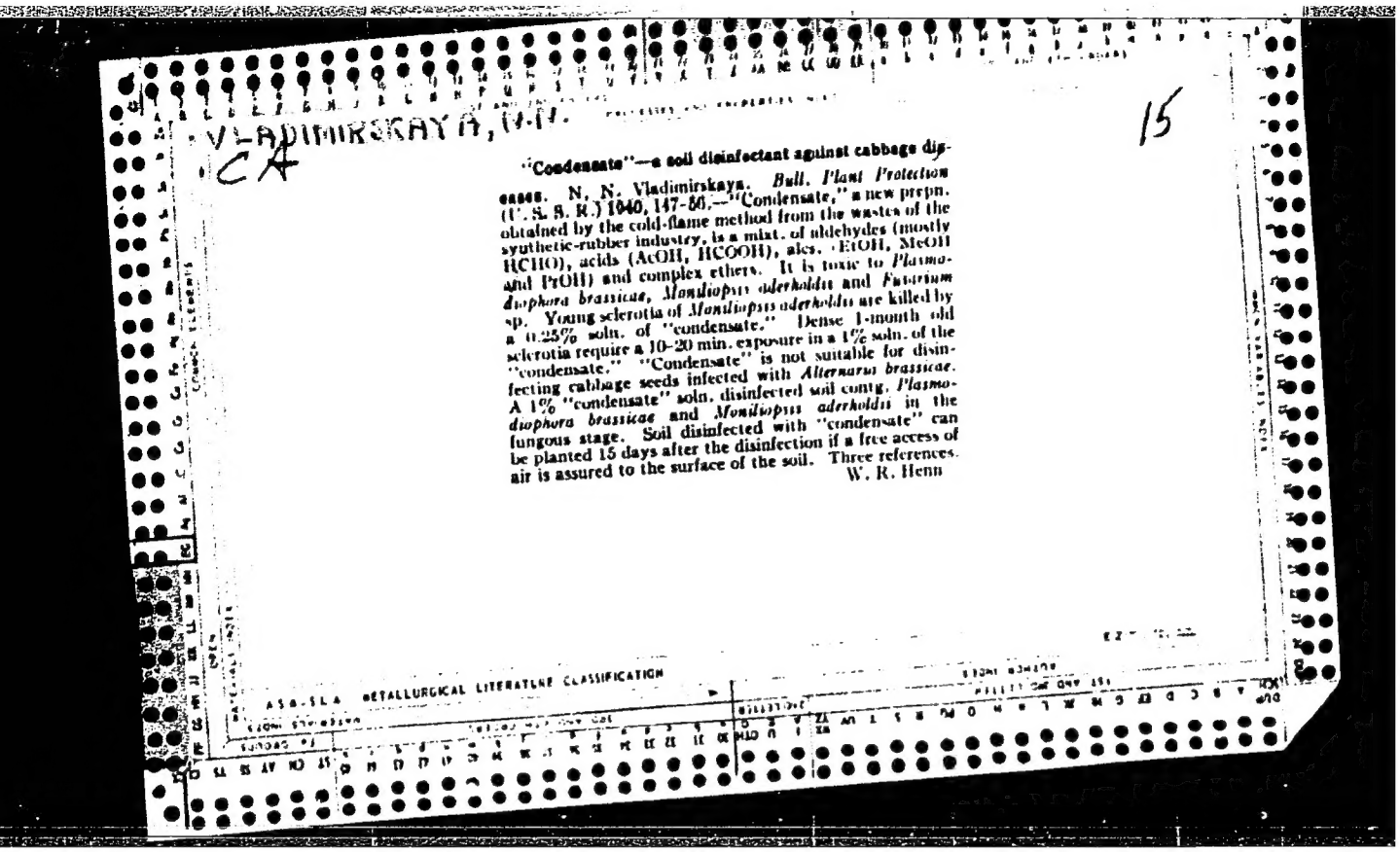
AM

VANIN (S. I.) & VLADIMIRSKAYA (Mme N. N.). О действии некоторых газов на грибницу домовых грибов и о глубине проникновения газов в древесину. [On the action of certain gases on the mycelium of house fungi, and on the depth of penetration of gases into wood.]—*Acta Inst. Bot. Acad. Scient. U.R.P.S.S.*, Ser. Iv (*Bot. Experimentalis*), Leningrad, *1934*, 1, pp. 205–222, 4 figs., 1934. [German summary.]

This is a somewhat expanded account of the authors' laboratory experiments to test the possibility of controlling house fungi (*Merulius lacrymans* and *Coniophora cerebella*) in buildings by fumigation with gases and volatile substances, such as chlorine, chloro-picrin, acetic acid, etc., and also to determine the depth to which the gases and vapours of these substances penetrate into wood, a report of which has already been noticed [*R.A.M.*, xii, p. 261].

VLADIMIRSKAYA, N. N.

Vladimirskaya, N. N. "The Thinning of Wheat Due to 'Foot Rot' in Voronezh Oblast in 1936," Itogi Nauchno-Issledovatel'skikh Rabot Vsesoiuznogo Instituta Zashchity Rastenii za 1936 Goda, part 1, 1937, pp. 125-128. 423.92 L541



VLADIMIRSKAYA, V.N.

CA

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"Condensate"—a soil disinfectant against cabbage diseases. N. N. Vladimirskaya. *Bull. Plant Protection* (U. S. S. R.) 1940, 147-56.—"Condensate," a new prepn. obtained by the cold-flame method from the wastes of the syuthetic-rubber industry, is a mixt. of aldehydes (mostly HCHO), acids (AcOH, HCOOH), alcs. (EtOH, MeOH and PrOH) and complex ethers. It is toxic to *Plasmodiophora brassicae*, *Monilopsis aderholdii* and *Fusarium* sp. Young sclerotia of *Monilopsis aderholdii* are killed by a 0.25% soln. of "condensate." Dense 1-month old sclerotia require a 10–20 min. exposure in a 1% soln. of the "condensate." "Condensate" is not suitable for disinfecting cabbage seeds infected with *Alternaria brassicae*. A 1% "condensate" soln. disinfected soil contg. *Plasmodiophora brassicae* and *Monilopsis aderholdii* in the fungous stage. Soil disinfected with "condensate" can be planted 15 days after the disinfection if a free access of air is assured to the surface of the soil. Three references.

W. R. Henn

ASS-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

VLADIMIRSKAYA, N. N.

Vladimirskaya, N. N. "The Cabbage Seed Bed Fusarium and the Use of Condensate for Its Control," Vestnik Zashchity Rastenii, no. 5, 1940, pp. 127-129. 421 P942

So: SIRA SI - 90-53, 15 Dec., 1953